UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/772
12 July 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 12 JULY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States and British aircraft based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey continued between 1 and 8 July 1999 and that the aircraft in question engaged in acts of aggression, reconnaissance activities and acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

You are requested to intervene with the United States, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the facilities for these acts of aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey, with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq.

These actions are continuing to bring death and injury to hundreds of civilians and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The logistic support that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey provide to the United States and British forces makes them key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they share international responsibility for the consequences of these actions. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek lawful compensation for the damage being inflicted on its people by these same actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Violations by United States and British aircraft and damage caused, 1-8 July 1999

1. In the northern region 38 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,500 to 10,000 metres over the following cities and towns: Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Irbil, Zakho, Baibo, Ayn Zalah, Tall Kayf, Sinjar, Rawanduz and Ba'shiqah.

2. In the southern region 288 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 8,000 to 12,000 metres over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basrah, Amarah, Artawi, Jalibah, Salman, Busayyah, Lasaf, Qurnah, Afak, Qal'at Salih, Qala't Sukkar, Rifa'i, Ushbayjah, Shinafiyah, Qadisiyah, Ali al-Sharqi, Hayy, Tall al-Lahm, Hawr al-Hammar, Maymunah, Rumaythah, Taqtaqanah, Shu'aybah, Najaf, Shatrah, Ansab and Umm Qasr.

3. At 0935 hours on 1 July 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-18 aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 38 missions, were supported by two AWACS command and control aircraft from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti territory and overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Qurnah, Chabaish, Rifa'i, Salman, Ushbayjah, Basrah and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1645 hours, drove them off.

4. At 1130 hours on 2 July 1999 United States and British aircraft coming from Turkish territory and supported from there by an AWACS early-warning aircraft penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 missions and overflew the Irbil, Dohuk, Aqrah and Tall Afar areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1435 hours, drove them off.

5. At 1000 hours on 2 July 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 missions, 28 from Saudi airspace and 2 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by one AWACS and one E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti territory and overflew the Nasiriyah, Afak, Samawah, Amarah, Salman, Artawi, Hayy, Maymunah, Lasaf, Rumaythah, Qurnah, Qal'at Sukkar and Rifa'i areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1710 hours, drove them off.

6. At 1010 hours on 3 July 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and Tornado aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 42 missions, 22 from Saudi airspace and 20 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by two AWACS command and control aircraft from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti territory and overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Jalibah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

7. At 1140 hours on 5 July 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and Tornado aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 22 missions, 16 from Saudi airspace and 6 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by AWACS and E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi territory and overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Ali al-Sharqi, Ali al-Gharbi, Salman, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1230 hours, drove them off.

8. At 1030 hours on 6 July 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 44 missions, 38 from Saudi airspace and 6 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by AWACS and E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi territory and overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Qal'at Salih, Salman and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1120 hours, drove them off.

9. At 1145 hours on 7 July 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 50 missions, 34 from Saudi airspace and 16 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by AWACS and E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi territory and overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Busayyah and Diwaniyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1235 hours, drove them off.

10. At 1100 hours on 8 July 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 62 missions, 44 from Saudi airspace and 18 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by two AWACS and E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi territory and overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Busayyah, Jalibah, Shinafiyah, Qurnah and Lasaf areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1235 hours, drove them off.

11. At 1035 hours on 8 July 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from Turkish territory and supported from there by an AWACS aircraft penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 missions and overflew the Mosul, Zakho, Baibo, Tall Afar, Sinjar, Rawanduz and Aqrah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1345 hours, drove them off.